

# THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

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F. R. SHEDD, Jr.

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The above gentlemen are authorized to receive  
for me my pay for subscriptions to my paper.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

WE ARE RIGHT!—During the last Presidential canvass, and afterwards until the breaking out of the war, the secessionists, by way of parrying the appeals of the Union to the people to stand firmly by the Constitution and if absolutely necessary to fight at all to fight within the Union for the preservation of the Union in its constitutional integrity, were wont to answer in jeering tones: "What do you mean by fighting in the Union?" And when assured that by fighting in the Union we meant the organized and combined resistance of States to the arbitrary and insufferable encroachment of the General Government, and when assured, furthermore, that, if such encroachment should ever be made or attempted, by the General Government in the hands of the anti-slavery party, which was in the last degree improbable both from a lack of numerical strength in the co-ordinate branches of the government and from a salutary apprehension of the consequences if not for any better reason, the South acted in a just cause, seconded by the true men of the North, would speedily constrain the General Government to release its steps to sound constitutional ground, and restore the lawful order of things without actually disturbing even for a day the peace of the nation, the secession mobocracy would exclaim: "Yes, sit quiet until our hands and feet are bound, and then resist. That is your fighting in the Union!" And, with this scornful exclamation in their mouths, they at once declared themselves out of the Union, and commenced fighting to destroy it. They precipitately took to "fighting out of the Union," as they called it.

They have been fighting thus for upwards of a year and a half, and look at their situation now. Although they have spent their best blood and all but all their means, they have not destroyed the Union and the Constitution but have still as much as ever, the one under the other with nothing hopeful in prospect except a loyal submission to both. All this, however, with only this result, the secessionists have been "fighting out of the Union" to destroy the Union, merely because they apprehended or professed to apprehend that the General Government in the hands of the Republican party would or might encroach upon their constitutional rights. And, most remarkable of all, in the face of this concealed and desperate assault upon the life of the country, the people of the North, with sons and brothers in the secessionists are slaying on battle-fields and starving in dungeons and murdering under safeguards, have, risked their safety to all sectional and individual resentment, rebuked at the ballot box the Northern enemies of the constitutional rights of the South, and for the perfect security of these rights have pledged now the entire faith of the North. So fortified in the integrity and fidelity of the North are the just rights of the South! The life out of the country, though struck at widely by Southern hands through the hearts of the most sons of the North, does not find there a curse protection. The North stands forth to the South while the South is false to itself and malignantly false to the North. The spectacle is morally sublime. It is fitted to plunge every secessionist with a spark of magnanimity and of conscience into unfathomable bitterness and remorse. It is enough to make each one of them go out like Judas and hang himself or burst himself to pieces upon the earth.

For, suppose, that, instead of "fighting out of the Union" to destroy the Union from the mere apprehension of future encroachment, the secessionists had taken the advice of the Union men, and, firmly planting themselves along with their Union brethren on the ramparts of the Constitution, had calmly awaited the apprehended encroachment; and, though contrary to every rational probability, suppose that such encroachment in a measure utterly intolerable to a people had been anticipated actually, and that the South, a solid unit from the Gulf to the Ohio and from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, had on the basis of the Constitution openly confronted the secessionists, with a clear resolution to fight in the last resort for the preservation and not for the destruction of the Union, and, finally, that, under these circumstances, the people of the North, while the momentous question was yet悬 in the balance, had been called upon to speak at the ballot-box:—what, in such a juncture, would have been the judgment pronounced? And in this case what earthly possibility would there have been either of bloodshed or of encroachment? Now, whatever. Absolutely none. Every secessionist in the land now plainly sees this and most acknowledges it to himself if not to others. The chearing issue we have presented is the very worst that in any event could have befallen the country that, following the advice of the Union men, the people of the South had quietly resolved to fight in the Union with cause, if ever sufficient cause should actually arise, instead of precipitately "fighting out of the Union" with no cause. But in fact the people of the country would have never been so much as threatened. The Republican party would have kept or would have been kept within the bounds of the Constitution, and, long before the expiration of the current Presidential term, would have been numbered among the things that were not. Sectionalism would have been blotted in the blossom, and nationalities would have recovered the ascendancy and would have ruled the hour and the generation.

This is what the mere result of the Union would have certainly effected. What the reality of "fighting out of the Union" has affected, after the lapse of twenty months of blood, we may see in the desolation and wretchedness and agony that overspread the land. We may see likewise in the history of these bloody months that "fighting out of the Union" is after all simply fighting in the Union for the destruction instead of for the preservation of the Union. There can be no such thing as fighting out of the Union until the Union shall be destroyed both in law and in fact. This dire event has not yet been

reached by any means of means, and there

is a bright and brightening probability that the event never will be reached. Nay, there is a glorious certainty of this. The black disaster is not written in the book of the future. It will never sadden humanity.

The secessionists must now be prepared to answer their own question. They surely ought to know by this time what fighting in the Union means. God knows they have been doing it long enough, and to a purpose sufficiently deplorable. Are they not satisfied with the trial they have made? Do they not see that we were right, and that they were not only wrong but infatuated and criminal? Do they not feel assured that the people of the North are at heart thoroughly constitutional and national, as we have ever confidently declared, and that but for the guilty demagogues of the South the anti-slavery party could never have attained power and could never have wielded it unlawfully even after they had attained it? Are they not convinced, that, if they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, the Constitution, backed by an overwhelming majority of the North, will be, as it was in all its ancient guard and guarantees, thrown around the rights of the South as before? Do they not perceive that in laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance is not merely a rich and inspiring hope but the only hope they have? Will they, therefore, longer prosecute this hopeless war of brothers, for an end the very accomplishment of which must consume the ruin the war itself has begun and carried forward to a degree so dreary and appalling? Have they not sacrificed human lives enough to the Moloch of Disunion?

They are still for news to sink deeper of the abyss of ruin. They still demand that yet more shall be done and suffered for the promotion of their selfish ends. But will the people hearken to these despicable exactions? Will they submit to them? If they do, an hour longer than they are coerced to, then verily have they ceased to be the proud and chivalric people they once were. But we entreat no malignings on this score. Let the arms of the Republic strike from the Southern people the chains of the rebellion, riveted by the Republic's own unnatural neglect, and the Southern people will be themselves again and show themselves to be. Heaven speed the arms of the Republic!

The Washington messenger of yesterday evening allude to an interview between President Lincoln and certain gentlemen described as "unconditioned Union Kentuckians" in which the President, according to the despatch, promised not only not to "take back a word of the proclamation of freedom," but to appoint "a new Provost-Marshal General" for Kentucky, who "has his heart in the work" of ridding "the state of rebel sympathizers." It will be the state of these rebels to consult with Provost-Marshal General Dent, to use loyalty and efficiency has been attested steadily and cordially by his military superiors in the State, to observe that the men who protest against his confinement in office protest also against the retraction of "a word of the proclamation of freedom." Who these particular men are we have not the faintest notion, though we have no doubt they are personally very estimable characters; but, with all due respect, if they have no more influence at Washington than they have in Kentucky, Colonel Dent is as secure in his office as the President himself is in his. Surely Mr. Lincoln does not need to be enlightened on this point.

It was stated last week that the military authorities had interfered with the execution of the civil laws of Kentucky by the provost marshal at Nicholasville stopping the sale of a lot of negroes. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says the facts of the case are these. On the 17th inst. the Circuit Court convened and Gen. Baird ordered that no person should come to Nicholasville that unless they had business in Court. Some time in the day he was told that a sale of property was to take place. Having ordered that citizens should not come to town, and thereby prevented bidders, it became necessary in order to the ends of justice that the sale be stopped, not to interfere with the laws of Kentucky; the people there so understand it, but until the sale of negroes never to be made and should be done for the good of the country.

It is because of his short-sightedness, his inability to foreseen the results of any course of policy of his contriving, that he is held to the precept—never do evil that good may come of it. Such power was never delegated or permitted by the Supreme Being, or by any enlightened people, or by any national code of morality.

It is because of the inability to stay the hand of the savage negro, to confine his destructive appetites to proper persons and objects, that the inciting of negro insurrection is one of the instrumentalities forbidden in civilized warfare. It is denounced by our Declaration of Independence and the most eminent authorities on the law of nations.

It was so expressly denounced by our own Government under the administration of Presidents Madison and Monroe. The man must be destitute of every element of human sympathy who does not find within his own bosom a monitor to tell him that it is equally demanded by every precept of justice and humanity.

What is most remarkable of all, in the face of this concealed and desperate assault upon the life of the country, the people of the North, with sons and brothers in the secessionists are slaying on battle-fields and starving in dungeons and murdering under safeguards, have, risked their safety to all sectional and individual resentment, rebuked at the ballot box the Northern enemies of the constitutional rights of the South, and for the perfect security of these rights have pledged now the entire faith of the North. So fortified in the integrity and fidelity of the North are the just rights of the South! The life out of the country, though struck at widely by Southern hands through the hearts of the most sons of the North, does not find there a curse protection. The North stands forth to the South while the South is false to itself and malignantly false to the North. The spectacle is morally sublime. It is fitted to plunge every secessionist with a spark of magnanimity and of conscience into unfathomable bitterness and remorse. It is enough to make each one of them go out like Judas and hang himself or burst himself to pieces upon the earth.

As for what the President is represented as saying to these gentlemen respecting the proclamation, we may state, by way of offset, that Mr. Crittenden had an interview with the President the other day, and, as we understand, left him with an impression exactly contrary to the assurance these "unconditioned Union Kentuckians" are said to have received. Probably neither of these statements is of much significance, and certainly both are not, but, such as they are, we leave them to the judgment of our readers.

By the way, we will take this occasion to say that we know of no Kentuckians who pass for loyal men at home that are not "unconditional Union Kentuckians," though loyal Kentuckians as a body, by virtue of their loyalty, condemn and abhor the destructive measures urged by the radicals. There is in Kentucky no man reputed loyal who looks to secession as a remedy for any evil that may befall us. And we have a strong suspicion that the number even of the disloyal Kentuckians who look to secession as a remedy is growing "small by degree and beautifully less." The inuendo contained in the phrase "unconditional Union Kentuckians" as applied to the scattered Kentuckians who approve the proclamation, is simply that all who are not abolitionists are traitors or half-traitors;—as if the true men of Kentucky, who have defied the bullet and the knife of the secessionists, were now by lying insinuations and empty epithets to be frightened into the arms of the abolitionists! We dismiss the trick as too contemptible even for the scupulistic voice.

It seems to us that some of our military leaders must be strangely unsophisticated. A few days ago our troops advanced to or near the shore of the north bank of the river opposite Fredericksburg and demanded the surrender of the city, giving fifteen or sixteen hours for the removal of the women and children and other non-combatants if the demand should be rejected. Answer was made that the city would not be surrendered, but that more time was wanted for the removal of the women, children, &c. We should think that any officer or man of common sense would have known at once that the extension of time was wanted or at any rate would be indubitably used to secure military advantages, and though contrary to every rational probability, suppose that such encroachment in a measure utterly intolerable to a people had been anticipated actually, and that the South, a solid unit from the Gulf to the Ohio and from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, had on the basis of the Constitution openly confronted the secessionists, with a clear resolution to fight in the last resort for the preservation and not for the destruction of the Union, and, finally, that, under these circumstances, the people of the North, while the momentous question was yet悬 in the balance, had been called upon to speak at the ballot-box:—what, in such a juncture, would have been the judgment pronounced?

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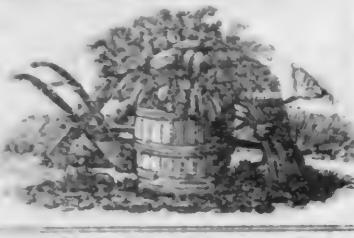
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## Agricultural.

**KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.**—The "Ocean Stomers," with all their powerful machinery and ponderous bolts, might lie listlessly upon the waters, powerless, were the engineer waiting to give the word. But when he gives out his use, and the strength and power of those bolts.

The "beautiful clipper" that sits upon the water, might be a silent wreck upon the shore, were there no "pilot" whose knowledge of the helm enables him to guide her safe through the dangerous shoal and keep her from the rocks.

The "Fighting" might easily lie in vain, were the "knowledge" wanting by which the battery is brought into contact with the communicalation.

In the "knowledge" possessed of these several elements of power that gives the power, the means of action, and the ends to be gained by the science of science. The builder of the ocean steamer does not remain ignorant of the strength needed to sustain the powerful machinery, nor the engineer enter upon his task without a knowledge of the use to which that machinery, and thus conveys the mighty mass in safety to her destination.

Donald McRae, the builder of the most beautiful clipper ever known, would not have received the proud eminence he has attained without that "knowledge" which has given him the "power" to place upon the ocean the steamer and most perfect modelled ship that ever sailed.

That beneficial and powerful influence which has been diffused throughout the world by those lightning messengers of commerce, is the "knowledge" of man, in the "knowledge" of the "power" he could control.

If in these pursuits it requires "study" to fit a man for a "knowledge" of the world he is well equipped to make that study.

That the "soil" gives origin not the culti-

vation of the soil to a acquire a "knowl-

edge" of those elements of power within his charge?

That the collector embarked with a val-

uable cargo on an important voyage, and shall

not know whether his ship is safe, his

skill, and his freight destined to a pro

miserous market.

That the master is the ship's master; and he

should know every rope in it; he should

know the nature of the soil he cultivates, and

its capacities for each and every product, he

should know a "soil" as well as the "soil" in

the "soil" of the ship.

That the pilot is the ship's pilot; and he

should know every rope in it; he should

know the "soil" of the ship.

That the master is the ship's master; and he

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That the master is the ship's master; and he

should know every rope in it; he should

know the "soil" of the ship.

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That the master is the ship's master; and he

should know every rope in it; he should

know the "soil" of the ship.